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SUNDAY, MAY 27.

The National Republican in Alexandria Mr. J. T. Cox, news dealer, corner King and Washington streets, is authorized to solled subscriptions and collect for the same in the city of Alexandria, Va. He will deliver the

Order the St NDAY BEYCHLICAN, only 10 cent per month, delivered by earrier is comall.

GALLANT Phil. Sheridan is lying close to death's door. The spark of life may expire at any moment, while the watchers are hoping and praying that it may requicken into freshness. Heart failure is said to be the trouble. It is the first time such an experience over came to this great officer. Through all the conflicts and perils
of the late war in which he participated be neither knew fear nor failure, and the men who followed him did so with confidence and willingness. His soldiers loved him and the veterans will learn of his critica condition with sorrow and regret, and cling to the slight hope that his life may yet b spared to his family and country.

THE Hon, William R. Morrison belongs to the civil service of the United States, but he seems to take quite an active interest in practical politics, pernicious or otherwise. He attempted to cut the throat of a good fellow Democrat, Gen. Black, in the Hinois convention, and is going to the St. Louis convention with what he conceives to be the general's scalp in his belt. But we remember that Gen. Black's picture was greatly cheered, along with that of Circland, when the two were brought into the Illinois convention, and the interesting question is whether, when the Hon. William R. Morrison gets to St. Louis, he will discover that he doesn't carry as much of Gen. Black's scalp as he now magines. Gen. Black's support for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination is by no means confined to Illinois, notwithstanding all the talk about Gov. Gray, of Indiana. The pension commissioner is much the most popular man of the two, and he is going to turn up at 8t. Louis with a vote that will not only astonish and confound the Hon. William R. Morrison, but some other people, too. It is, however, a Democratic family quarrel, upon which Re publicans can look with complacency.

Is the Rescript to Stand? The REPUBLICAN has insisted all along that there was but one meaning to the papal rescript. That meaning is the one that any one with ordinary intelligence would appre hard on reading it. No one can doubt for moment that the pope meant to comdemn "the plan of campaign" and "boy-cotting." The attempts to explain away this transparently clear significance of the rescript have been absurd. Whether the pope had the right to interfere in the politi-cal affairs of the Irish people is an altogether different question and one that the Irish people are alone compe-tent to settle. That the meaning of the rescript is fully comprehended by the atholic clergy is Illustrated by the only official utterance on the subject that has eome from one of them since the rescript was fested. This is the letter of Bishor O'Dwyer to the mayor of Limerick, in which he warned the Catholies not to attend the nationalist meeting to be held there to day, saving they would be guilty of a grievous sin in view of what the pope had said. Here in America we have a meeting of the executive committee of the Irish National League called by President Fitzgerald to consider what shall be done in view of the action of Bishop Bonacum, of Chicago, in showing his disapproval of opposition to the reseries Mr. Esgan, of the Irish National League in America, and Mr. Sutton, its scoretury, have both been refused admission to the presence of Bishop Bonacum because of the ittitude they had taken toward the re script. The conclusion to be drawn from positive issue is to be made between the uthority of the pope and the authority of the National League. The situation is an exceedingly delicate and interesting one, and the world is most intently watching for

Culture in American Society.

M. Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell), who ha vecently returned from America to London, is reported by cable to have said in an interview that there is more culture and amiability in the higher society of America: than in any other country in th M. Blouet, notwithstanding his failure to secure enough encouragement last winter, is one of the keenest observers to be found and one of the sharpest and most exacting critics. We believe he is right about what is called for convenience the higher classes of society in America. tearning, are more traveled, are more cos-mopolitan in their liabits, language, reading, and tastes than the people of any other

This arises largely from the fact that w are a composite nation drawn from the older nations of Europe but rid of the prejudices of Europe. The French are in tensely French, the Germans are intensely German, the Spanish are intensely Span-ish, and the English are intensely these countries is made up of individuals whose ancestry extends far back in the an riels of that particular country, and he i more or less shackled by family, as well as believe he lives in a sort of walled fortress that the hand of every man outside is against him, and that his hand is against every man who is not inside. One sees this elfishness of nationality everywhere in Europe. It is a kind of impacted conprejudices. They have narrow views know much about it and take little pains to come to see America, for pleasure and in-

struction? How many English usen and women come to see America for the same! How many from Germany come: A fewa very few, from each. But our people go Europe in streams.

A majority of cultured Americans know. Europe almost as well as they do America. They learn it by going there, by realing about it, and by being thrown with Europeans who have made this their home-We have a few narrow-minded people here, prejudiced people, foolish, boasting idiots. but they are not the predominant class, the influential class, nor the representative

Americans are receptive by reason of the onditions under which the nation has been ereated. We are made of compo-nent parts drawn from all other mations, with a natural rendency to save the good in each and eliminate the bad. Where there are such opportunities for mental de-velopment, where the greatest and best ideas of men find so glad a welcome, is it any wonder that M. Blouet should have found more amiability and culture than anywhere else in the world?

Hos. D. F. Hotseros, of Virginia, chaleman posed the unit rule in the recent Petersbury men and politicians in the Old Dominion. He as held positions of honor and trust with listication to himself and credit to his party on at the head of the state committee new life and new methods will be injected int the Republican party of Virginia,

Loan Salasneny has just given a character gainst the French republic. A meeting was security held in Birmingham at which resoluappoint a royal commission to look after the welfare of British exhibitors at the Paris Ex-position next year. Lord Sallsbury, replying for the government, says England cannot give official recognition to the Paris exposition because it is in celebration of the centennary of the French reputitie, which was born in the revolution of 1789. This, at least, is the mean revolution of 1780. This, at least, is the meaning of his answer and the ground of his refusal to allow the government to take the action requested. The position taken by Lord Salisbury seems very abourd to Americans. We celebrated the rentennial of an American republic in 1816 at Philadelphia, a republic that had its origin in revolution against Great Britain, and yet Great Britain was officially represented there without the least show of Inconsistency. The celebration of the birth of the French revolution carries with it no direct reflection on Great Britain. The English manufacturers are anxious to exhibit at the Paris Exposition next year. o exhibit at the Paris Exposition next year and have already taken 100,000 square feet of space, so that Great Britain will be there whether officially so or not. The business men of England are too shrowd to allow an opportunity like this to pass unemployed. Levi Salisbury's action is illustrative of the calous eye with which all Europe looks upon the French republic. It is doubtful if one monarchical European power is officially represented at the exposition of '89 because of the contemptible, insane projudice against the growth and success of the inevitable democracy. But the exposition will be a great triumph nevertheless. Every European country, with the possible exception of Ger-many, will be represented there in the exhibit-of its manufacturers and business men, and the American republies will all be there officially. Our own government has done itself honor, and the cause of human liberty and enlightenment honor, by accepting the invitation of the French government, and authorizing the expenditure of \$250,000 in b half of our representation there. There neve was a fitter deed done by Congress than the appropriation of this money for this purpose. It was a rebuke to the blind and bigoted monarchies whose topling thrones still re-main as the mementoes of past despotisms, and a just recognition of a brave people who have succeeded in establishing a republic or

lay a paragraph for these columns in which the question was propounded, "Will some kind soul inform the Republican why it is that all the people who go to theaters don't some time, by ascident, take it into their heads to go on the same night." To this the

European soil.

heads to go on the same night." To this the following reply has been sent:

It is because of an arbitrary arrangement of atoms and molecules in nature that is known to human beings as the eternal fitness of things.

Two particles cannot occupy the same place at the same time.

Motion is the result of the application of force to matter,

Motton is the result of the application of force to matter.

This force may be either direct or inverse, that is to say, it may be magnetic or attracting, tending to give motion toward itself, or it may be retrusive and tend to repel or impart motion from itself. In human existence, in its structural relations to itself, as of parts to each other or of parts to the whole, these diversities are constant. They are the result of arrangement and not of accident. The world is filled with attractions and repulsions, and they operate as causes of motion, and matter, whether animate or imanimate, exhibits an abject obedience thereto.

But there appears in nature a certain equilibration. Forces that run counter tend mutually to soothe rather than to irritate.

And human beings are so constituted as to crave harmonious existence except as they are acted upon by ulterior or artificial causes, and the more hearly these causes can be made counteractive the greater the degree of human lumpic of the parts of the property of the greater the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property of the greater that the degree of human lumpic and property and the greater that the greater that the property and the greater that the greater that the property and the greater that the greater that the property and the greater that the greater that the property and the greater that the greater that the greater that th

are acted upon by ulterior or artificial causes, and the more nearly these causes can be made counteractive the greater the degree of human happiness that will accrue.

Now, human beings are impelled to any action only by the thought or belief that they will be the recipient of compensation, and which may present itself in the guise of amusement, instruction, or personal gain, Each entertainer has acquired such a knowledge of his particular environment.

And his judgment has become so educated as to the wants of those with whom he has been placed in most frequent contact that each appears to have begotten in the other an attraction that is mutual, and from it emanates the law by which each is confined to his particular channel of daily routine, and which note is made.

Symputhetically yours.

It is very good of "A Kind Soul" to attempt

pitched in too high a key of metaphysics to answer the demand of the ordinary reader. Another communication would be in order to explain the explanation. The question is one we would really like to have answered in a simple, straightforward manner. The popu-lation of Washington is said to be 250,000. Out of that number there are probably 20,000 persons who go to theaters, more or less, and 10, sons who go with some regularity. What in-fluence is it that during a week's run of a papular piece apportions this theater-going population so as to fill the house comfortably every night during that week: Is not the size of the addience overy night a pure accident? Far how is it we have a series of seven accidents, counting the Saturday matince, of uni-form characters

Mr. Hesny James has a completed in story the principle of the countries, the moral of which is to impress the danger that may follow from the marriage of an American girl to a foreigner. A New York girl and her mother are traveling in Italy. One of the acquaintances they make is an English barenet who is a member of parlia-ment and a tory in politics. The girl is sup-posed to be a typical American girl of the highest class. The baronut is supposed to be a typical Englishman. They fall in love, but the girl is patriotic and has a brother who is not only patriotic, but terribly down on Engand and all Englishmen. The mother dies by and by, and the girl is left to choose be-tween the baronet and her brother. She is very found of her brother and sympathized with made a trip to America to see the brother and the country. The baronet was not pleased, and collected material to write a book, which he resolved to call "The Modern Warning." The wife found the proof-sheets of this book after they returned to London, and she was terribly agitated. Had she married a man who was going to slander her country to the know much about it and take little pains to learn. How many French men and women to see America for pleasure and insection. Again love triumphed, but only for a

few days. She had agreed to the publication of the book. It was to be out in a short time. Her brother was coming over to pay her a visit. The book would be published soon after his arrival. Thus she would be brought face to face with the old trouble that had caused her so much pain. She was to meet her brother at the station. The carriage was ordered. It stood at the door and the foot ordered. It stood at the door and the footman walted to open the door. But she never
enme. She could not pass the ordeal,
and in a moment of supreme distress
hind taken a fatal dose. Death
came hist as her hisband and
her brother reached the bedside. The climax
of Mr. James's story is overdrawn and the
motives that ran through it are somewhat exuggerated, yet the lessons to be derived from t aggerated, yet the lessons to be derived from it are not wholly visionary. The disposition of American girls to marry foreigners is lucreas-ing every year, notwithstanding the tact that time tenths of such marriages result in misery to the woman. While few of them have the dreadful fate of Mr. James's herolno, a large majority of them fall to realize their ideal and

live lives of secret anguistic

Mn. W. T. HARSADAY, who has charge of the living animals which belong to the Smithsonian Institution, has allowed bimself to be interlewed to the extent of a column or more I e New York Heroid concerning the proposed olegical garden for Washington. Mr. armeday says much that is true and useful. ed the REPUBLICAN will belo him in his eets to secure a zoological collection worth the national capital in every way possible ed we have a suggestion right now as to a sod place to have it constructed. The govrument already owns a fine body of hand just a ross the Potomae, adjoining Arlington, thich is in fact a part of the Arlington estate, which is in fact a part of the Arlington estate, but which is now vacant and overgrown with weeds and bushes. Why not use this for the proposed zoological garden? The grownds already proposed are on Book Creek, quite two miles from the center of the city. It would be no further to the Arlington grounds, and leaving out of the account the fact that they already belong to the government, they command a magnilleent view of Washington and the Potomac river. When the Memorial bridge is built, as it inevitably will be it will be as easy to go to Ar-lington as it would to go to any other point around the city at the same distance. We cartily believe in the project of a goological garden. Mr. Harmaday has a very good be-ginning for one already. He has two buffaloes, two deers, a leopard, three grown bears, a young panther, a lot of foxes, a coyote, some adgers, a cage of raccoons, a few monkeys and quite a number of birds. These are vis-ted daily by a considerable number of people, and Mr. Harnaday is such a good superinter dent that everything looks as neat as a new pin. These animals, as we understand it, have all been given to the Smithsonian Institution. If we had a zoological garden the do mations would come from all directions. It ought to be the largest and finest collection f animals in America. The idea is an exellent one, and the unused Arlington ground

DISCUSSING CIVIL SERVICE. Brief but Lively Session of the

House. After it had been decided to postpone cor ideration of the pension bills which came over from Friday night's session until June 20, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the legislative, executive, and judich appropriation bili.

Mr. Tracey, of New York, advocated Mr. McComas's amendment, which provides for an increase of the clerical force of the

for an increase of the clerical force of the civil service commission.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, was glad that he had voted against the civil service law, which he thought was anti-Republican and anti-Democratic in its tendencies. He believed that it would grow to be a sore on the body politic, full of mischief and danger to the theory on which the government was founded. Standing as he did as one of the complainants against the administration for not turning Republicans out and putting Democrats in, he had reason to admire the fidelity of the President to the pledges he made in his letter and his course in the execution of what he found to be the law of the land. He knew in his own personal experience that when he had applied to the President for the removal of officials because they were Republicans the President had stood immovable. In his own state of Tennessee there had not been one single removal of a presidential appointee. The President had waited until the officials term expired.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, Was any

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois. Was any harge of inefficiency brought against an

of them?
Mr. Whitthorne. I take it for granted that the inefficiency is the Republicanism of the officeholder (Laughter and applause.) I am perfectly frank, for I believe that at the ballot box; the people of the United States are sovereigns, and there they pre-States are sovereigns, and there they pre-served the character of our institutions, and anybody, civil service commission or not, that stands between them and their judg-ment is working contrary to the theory of our institutions. [Applause on Democratic side.] Mr. Hopkins. I thank you for your frankness.

Mr. Hopkins. I thank you for your frankness.

Mr. Whitthorne. I am frank, and if you ever come into power (and God forbid that you do), I hope you will act on the principle I have stated.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, favored the increase of force, believing that the system should be tried in good faith, and that the commission should be given ample appropriations to find out whether the system was a failure or a success. He believed that an honest spoils system was far better than an alleged civil service system, which was accused and suspected from one end of the country to the other of being carried out with insincerity.

with insincerity.

Mr. Fulce, of Tennessee, stated that he was not enamored with the civil service law, but he asserted that its administration the Democratic party was much more accre than had been its administration by

he Republican party.

He cited instances of the violation of the He cited instances of the violation of the law by Republicans in 1880, when he was interrupted by Mr. McComas with the question whether he wanted to stop those violations in 1880 or 1888. [Laughter]

Mr. Enloo replied that if they were to be stopped at all, the country must look to the Democratic party to stop them.

Mr. Williams, of Ohio, said that the remarks of gentlemen on the other side remainded him of the pot calling the kettle black.

lack. Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, said that the Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, said that the Democratic party in Tennessee had a method which best Jay Hubbell all hollow. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from J. R. M. Davis, secretary of the Hancock county Democratic committee, to United States commissioner Williams at Xenephon, Tenn., asking him what steps he intended to take in the next campaign, and saying, "The party is willing to give to gain strength, but otherwise say business will be withheld." [Laughter.]

Mr. Whitthorne. I know nothing about the truth of the allegation. I don't know the parties; but I am gratified for one that the thing is working. [Laughter.]

The amendment was then agreed to—SI to 71. While the vote was in progress Mr. Spinola, of New York, catered the chamber and inquired what the pending question

and inquired what the pending question
was. On being informed by the chair that

and inquired what the pending question was. On being informed by the chair that the vote was on the amendment increasing the force of the civil service commission, he passed between the tellers with the remark: "I want to be recorded in the negative against that relic of federalism."

The amendment provides for one additional clerk of class 3, one of class 2, and one at \$1.000, and increases the appropriation for necessary traveling expenses from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. Crnin, of Toxas, raised a point of order against the appropriation of \$3,600 for the salary of the first auditor of the treasury. He quoted from the statute law fixing the salary of this official at \$4,000, and denounced the practice of cutting down salaries of government officials were too large a general bill reducing them should be brought in, but they should not be reduced in an appropriation bill, in order to conside the Democratic party to go before the people in an election year and point to economical appropriations. The point of order was sustained and the appropriation tructed out.

Order the Sunnay Resumptions, only 10 cents for month, delivered by carrier and mail.

AMUSEMENTS

AURACON'S ODAND OPERA HOUSE. Monday evening the McCaull Opera Com any will present at Albaugh's for the con luding week of their Washington season Millocker's charming work, "The Beggar Stu Black Hussar," has long been one of the mos popular of the McCaull repertoire and has never falled to create a most favorable im-pression wherever given, and was one of the first operas to gain the fame which the comoser how enjoys. The story is most inter-sting, dealing with the plots of Gen. Ollendor, he Austrian commander, who, at a ball, of desert Laura, the fair daughter of the Counter-Palmatica, on the shoulder, and for his gal lantry has been slapped in the fare. In re-vonge for this insult he has taken from jal Symon, a beggir student, and Janitska, hisymon, a beggar student, and Janitska, his friend, giving to one the title of prince and making Janitska the prince's verretary, instructing Symon to endoavor to gain Lauri's affections, in which he is successful, but he fore the marriage ceremony his conscience pricks him and he determines to write to Laura instrating the entire truth, which he does and gives the lotter to the countess to deliver. Jon. Ollenford hearing of this, attempts to prevent the letter being delivered, but can only persuade the countess to hold it until after the exermetry, when Symon is driven away in disgrace. At this time a revolt against the Austrians occurs, led on by Janitska, who is really a Polish officer in disguise, and Gen. Ollenford is deposed, Symon having Joined the tusurgents, and being of material aid in the affray. As a reward a genuine title is conferred upon him, so that he again seeks and wins his bride. Through all this story of love and intrigue there runs a strong comedy element, the humorons side of life being constantly wrought forward, so that the auditor is never wearied, the merry conceits constantly coming to the surface, preventing any full moments throughout the entire performance, regetier with miste fully equal to that in "The Black Hussar," being bright and pretty, induiging in watte rythms, charming solos, asparited concerted numbers, and effective charus.

cherus.

A special matinee of "The Beggar Student" will be given on Decoration day, in addition to the regular matinee on Saturday, the last performance being on Saturday night, the company departing for New York on the following Sunday.

company departing for New York on the following Sunday.

Astronal Theater.

Lovers of light opera will have little reason to complain of a dearth of that article for the next few weeks, for to-morrow evening the next few and the few of the few of the few of the charming opera in Philadelphia met with overwhelming success—the theater being packed to the doors almost every right. Lillian Conway, as the King, has made an immense hit, both in her singing and acting. Martina Protens will appear as the Queen Mabella Baker as the Marchoness, and Minnie Dilthey as Donna Irene. The old-time favorite, George II. Broderick, will be Prime Minister, with Charles J. Campbell as Cervantes, and Gustave Adolphe as Sancho.

It promises to be in every respect, an excellent performance and one that truly deserves the most liberal patronage. The costames are fresh and rich, the scenery bright and appropriate, and the chorus large. As popular prices, 30 and 35 cents, will prevail during this magagement, it will be strange if the theater is not packed every night.

Harmis's Bijou Theater.

That Intensely popular melodrama "The Black Hag" will be presented at the Bijourhed artists. The character of Harry Glyndon, a coast guard, will be in the hands of hall Charendon, an admirable actor, and Mr. Wm. McCready's characterization of the London sharper, Lazarus, will be a prominent feature of the performance. Miss Wentworth, who will assume the role of Ned, the cabin boy, is a talented actress, and the supporting company is of an unusually high standard of excellence, The drama is replete with stiering situations, heautiful sentiment, and mirthul comedy, and the stage settings will be elaborate in detail.

Miss SHANNON'S TESTIMONIAL.

orate in detail.

Miss shannon's Testinonial tendered to Lavinia Shannon, which will take place at the National Theater, Friday evening, June 15, Charles B. Hanford, of this city, will assume the leading male role, Mr. Hanford during the present season has been the leading man of the Booth-Barrett Company, and his performance of Marc Antony has everywhere been received with great praise from the press and public. This will prove an excellent occasion for his friends to see him in a leading role.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Modjeska leaves for California this week, Mrs. France, the well known old actress, is

It is rumored that Pauline Hall will return to the Casino this fall. Gounod sang the other day an aria from his pera, "Faust," before the directors of the

The Aronsons are having a Mexican opera written for them by Chassaigne, the composer of "Nadly," "The King's Fool" is the title of the new opera to be done by the Courcid opera com-pany next season.

pany next season.

The veteran C.W. Couldock will play the popular-priced theaters next season with "Hazel Kirke" and "Willow Copse."

Vernom Jarbean was cut out of the Acad emy of Music, Buffaio, by Mrs. Potter, and now suces the management of that house for \$5.000 damages.

Justin Adams' dramatization Rider Haggard's "Dawn" will have its hitlal production.

At the benefit to Lavinia Shannon, tendered

The new members of the Alimony Club this week are Kyrle Bellew and Thomas Denin. No member of this unique organization can hold an official position unless he has been

I an official position proced at least twice, Richard Mansfield opened his third week at

Gustave Hinrich's new American Opera Company is in daily rehearsal at Lubin's Clar-endon Hall. The company begins its summer season at the Grand Opera House, Philadel-

mencing her tour about Nov. 12. She will be seen in a French vaudeville piece, which she will personally adapt for the English speaking stage during her summer visit to Paris.

The charming Theo has lately appeared with much success in Bordeaux. She is about of the much success in Bordeaux. She is about is loin M. Brassler's troupe in Brussels. In cholor she will create in Paris the principal ble in a new operette by Blum and Toche. Johann Strauss's last comic opera, "Simplicius," which proved a failure when it was itself provided a failure when it was itself provided at Herin about nine months ago, has been entirely rewritten, and will shortly be brought out again at the same heater where it had proved a finseo,

Berlioz's comic opera, "Beatrice and Bene-dict," the libretto of which is based upon shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," was produced for the first time any-where at Carlsruhe under Felix Mottl's direc-tion, and scored a most brilliant success. If there is one thing more metaneticly than the blackened walls of the Union Square The-nter, it is the seedy crowd of unwashed and bleary individuals who call themselves actors that lang around that neighborhood and bring lisrepute on a profession to which they have no right to belong.

morright to belong.

Massenet is writing for the Paris Opera Comique a new opera entitled "Pertinax." The libretto, as the little would indicate, is not taken from Roman history, but is based upon one of Shakespeare's plays. The principal formale part is intended for Miss Sanderson, an American prima donna.

son, an American prima donna.

Mr. A. M. Palmer hopes to be able to give
ur. Lester Wallack a check for \$20,000 for the
serformance at the Metropolitan Opera House
n his honor. The total receipts were over
\$20,000. Henry E. Abbey's benefit amounted
to \$25,000. George Holland's to \$23,000, and
tohn Brougham's to \$18,000.

Attring Device the

John Brougham's to \$18,000.

Adrian Dozier, the son of the St. Louis racker millionaire, who has been ranching in the west, has arrived in Philadelphia, annunced his intention of abjuring society and entering the theatrical profession next season as an advance agent. There are quite a number of organizations with which his services would be in great demand.

vices would be in great demand.

Mr. Marsten had everything to live for.

His position as a dramatic author was more
than assured. He had work sufficient to occupy him for the next two years. He had a
pleasant home, a devoted wife, and hosts of
affectionate friends. And, alas' he had also
a daughter—beloved, chorished—yet whose
sinful conduct drove him to his death, it
is one of the saidest of all sad stories.

is one of the saddest of all sad stories.

The fourth summer season of light opera will open at Albangh's on Monday evening, dune 4, when a thoroughly organized and efficient company will make their appearance. The Lycoum Opera Company, now playing at the Lycoum Opera Company, now playing at the Lycoum Theater, Raltimere, will be the attraction. The artists are Jeannie Winston, Letitla Fritch, Mme Galilard, Minnie De Rue, Marie Donnelle, Waiter Allen, Arthur Bell, J. B. Richards, Harry Rattenberry, and Joseph C. Fay, and a selected chorns. The opening opera will be "Donna Juanita," which will be east with the full strength of the company. The orchestra will be under the direction of Adam Rizel, Jr.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

Pen Sketches of Persons in Public and Private Life.

Perhaps the greatest orator in the Presby terian Church, certainly in Virginia, is the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, who was in the city yesterday on his return from Philadelphia, where there has been during the week a great gathering of prominen Presbyterian divines. Dr. Hoge is said to have made more converts than any clergy man of his day. He is a believer in extem oraneous sermons and rarely uses the lightest notes. It is Dr. Hoge's habit in the earlier part of the week to select a text. He then devotes days to the thoughtful conderation of it and to the study of com sideration of it and to the study of com-mentaries bearing upon it. When Sunday comes he is fully prepared to deliver a dis-course which will delight all who hear him. These who have not listened to one of Dr. Hoge's sermons cannot appreciate the mar-velous effect he produces on his andience. He is so carnest, so eloquent, and so magnetic that you are insensibly drawn to him. In appearance, Dr. Hoge is very striking. He is about six feet in height, slender but well proportioned. He has dark hair and eyes, and wears a small moustache and imperial. To show the wonderful vitality of the man it is necessary to state that he preaches three Umes every Sunday, and for two services It is necessary to state that he preaches three times every Sunday, and for two services during the week at his church. How would some of our ministers who complained of being hard worked like to take the place of Dr. Hoge? They would then 'ndeed have reason to say that their lives were not the easiest, but would they not, as has been the case with Dr. Hoge, be compensated for the trials undergone by the glorious results which they would no doubt accomplish? Cel. John A. McCaull, whose opera com

pany has been charming crowded houses

ing the week at Albaugh's, has had

oulte a remarkable career. He was born in uthwestern Virginia, and is now about 44 years old. He was in the confederate army, although a mere youth, and attracted atten tion by his gallantry and coolness. Col. McCaull, however, came into prominent as a member of the legislature of Virginia of 1869, the first held under the new consti tution. He was then the principal lieuten ant of Gen. Mahone, and ably assisted him in his various railroad consolidation schemes. When he left the legislature be returned to Pulaski county, and for a time occupied himself in practicing law and raising fine horses. Becoming weary of life in a small country town, Col. McCaull went to Baltimore and put out his shingle. By his industry and ability he acquired went to Baltimore and put out his shingle. By his industry and ability he acquired quite a respectable clientage. He had, however, always a "decided tasts for theatrical matters, and one day a friend suggested to him that his true field was as a manager. Col. McCaull adopted the hint, and getting together a few thousand dollars, leased the Bijou Theater, in New York. His success from the first was pronounced. He now controls theaters in New York and Thilladelphia and has several companies on the road. Col. McCaull owes his reputation as an operatic manager to the fact that he has always aimed to secure the very best musical talent, and he is willing to pay good prices for it. In return be expects faithful, conscientious work. The famous manager is rather a handsome man. He is about five feet nine in height and weighs probably 180 pounds. He is clean shaven, his eyes are gray, and his hair brown. He neither smokes nor drinks. In his manner he is quick and rather brusque, but he is warm-hearted and generous, and, as one of his old-time confederate associates remarked the other evening, "Johnny McCaull has not been spoilt by prosperity, but is just as true to his friends as he was when he wore the gray and had not a cent in his pocket." Could there be higher praise? there be higher praise?

Some persons have wondered why it was that the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, should be so zealous a friend of the workingmen. He always has, when the opportunity presents itself, something to say in their favor, and seeks to aid them by his vote and influence in the House. There are a few who are aware that Mr. Kelly was bimself in early life a workingman in the general acceptation of the term. He learned the jeweler's trade, and for several years followed it. He was at the sam time a member of a debating club composed of ambitious young men in the city of "Brotherly Love," and one evening attendng a Whig meeting he was, at the suggesing a Whig meeting he was, at the sugges-tion of a partial friend, called upon to fill the place of a speaker who had unexpect-edly been detained away from the city. Mr. Kelley made a speech which carried away his audience. At the solicitation of friends he abandoned his jeweler's trade to study law, and was so successful in the profession that he was, early in the lifties, elected a judge of the court of common pleas. In 1861 he was sent to Congress, where he has ever since remained, being now known as the "Father of the House."

As to who is the best dressed member of he House of Representatives admits of much difference of opinion. There is Mr. Belmont, for instance. He is never seen without the statesmanlike "Prince Albert" cost tightly buttoned and his collar and carfs are of the latest style. Then Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, might contest for the palm. His coats, however, are "cutaways," and his suit is all of the same material, and he seems to have an endless variety of them. The handsome and genial nember from the first Maryland district, Mr. Gibson, is also entitled to the credit of being termed a well-dressed man. His clothes fit him admirably and are worn as if there was no desire to attract any special attention to them. Mr. Leopold Morse is the proprietor of a clothing house in Boston, and that may account for the diversified costumes with which he astounds the and that may account for the diversified costumes with which he astounds the House. His taste appears to run to "sack coats" and light colors, Mr. William Walter Phelps dresses in a manner peculiar to binself. He wears what is popularly known as a "sallor's jacket" of dark material and light pantaloons. His necktle is nearly always cardinal in color. Take it all in all, the House of Representatives is eminently respectable in appearance. There may not be many "dudes" in it, but there are any number of very becomingly and handsomely-dressed gentlemen.

The rage now is to form parties of young people, and to make excursions into the country either on horseback or in carriages. It is hard to realize that not so many years ago that portion of Washington where the esidences of Secretary Bayard, Justice Miller, and Senator Hearst now stand was known as the country, and was the favorite resort of those who were going on picnics, May parties, or tournaments. In fact, it was the farm of Mr. Charles Hill, a leader in society some thirty-five or forty years ago. It was the habit of the young people of those days to drive out to the "Hill of those days to drive out to the "Hin homestead" in the evening, and they were always sure of receiving a cordial and hos-pitable welcome. Now, the "old Hill farm" is right in the heart of the city, and those who desire to have a "good time in the country" have to go some five or six miles farther out.

Not many know who it was that first sugrested the idea of a new library building. The credit is due to the Hon, Solomon Foot, who was a senator from Vermont from 1851 to the time of his death, in March, 1866. He was for many years the chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. and he soon saw that it would be but a few years before the present library could not accommodate the immense number of books that would accumulate. As far back as that would accumulate. As far back as 1865 he indicated the propriety of a new library building. The country was just emerging from the war and we were burdened with a heavy debt, so that Mr. Poot's plan did not meet with much favor. Twenty-one years afterward, through the efforts of Senator Voorhees and Col. Singleton, a bill was passed which embodied very many of the ideas of Mr. Poot, Mr. Foot, by the way, was one of the handsomest men that ever graced a sen-

aterial chair. He was very tall, magnifi-cently proportioned, with snow-white hair, and a singularly benevolent face. He was the intimate friend of Senator William Pitt Fessenden, who, in his cullogy upon him, said he had never known a man pos-sessed of such lovable traits of character.

The papers throughout the country are calling attention to the fact that there is only one bachelor in the Senate, Mr. Sauls bury, of Delaware. The Senate chamber has always been peculiar in this respect, and very few bachelors have had seats in it. In olden times the three bachelor senators who are best known were Mr. Buchanan, afterward President; Mr. W. R. King, of Alabatta, and Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina. It is related of Mr. Buchanar that he was very partial to ladies' society. I was the custom when he was in the Senate, for the secretary of the Senate, Mr. Asbury Dickens, to give an evening entertainment once a week. At these entertainments Dickens, to give an evening entertainment once a week. At these entertainments Mr. Buchanan was a conspicuous figure. He did not distalan to dance or to take a hand at whist. Mr. King was known as "Miss Nancy," because of the neatness of his dress and his formality of manner. He was an accomplished parliamentarian, and frequently presided over the sessions of the Senate during his long period of service, extending over twenty years. Mr. King was elected Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Pierce, but died at his home in Alabamasoon after, and never presided over the Senate as Vice President. Gen. Clingman was the "great beau" in Washington just previous to the war. He was a leader among the Whigs and had served for several years in the House before his election to the Senate. He is still alive and spends his winters in Washington. He is a believer in the virtues of tobacco and claims that applied in a certain way it will cure many of the diseases which afflict us. Mr. Sanisbury will no doubt derive comfort in his solitary state by the reflection that in the past these senators, who were similarly situated, were all men of ability who impressed themselves upon the times even if they were debarred of matrimonal feicilies. pressed themselves upon the times even they were debarred of matrimonial felicitie

JUNE MAGAZINES. Harper's for June is a capital number The leading article is Mr. Bowker's second paper on London literary people. This one is devoted to the novelists, and is delight fully interesting. The portraits are plenti ful and good. Among them are the faces of James Payn, Thomas Hardy, Rider Hagof James Payn, Thomas Hardy, Rider Haggard, Robert Louis Stevenson, Walter Besant, George McDonald, Clark Russell, Thos. Oliphant, and Thos. Craik. Mr. Bowker knows a good deal about the lives and habits of the people of whom he writes, and there are many pleasantly told personal facts about these English novelists of the day that are quite new. The article will, no doubt, be very widely read and greatly admired. There are other excellent features to this number. Henry James has a characteristic story entire. It concerns English and American prejudices, and how they conspired to kill a most worthy American lady who married a most worthy English baronet.

Scribner's for June has the first of its proposed series of articles on railroads and railroad building. It is by Mr. Thomas Curtis Clarke, and is profusely illustrated If we are to judge by the first installment of this series we should unhesitatingly say it will be a great success. Mr. Clarke's article is full of wonderful facts told in a most agreeable manner. He has made a charming parrative out of a dry subject. We have no doubt these articles will be very widely no doubt these articles will be very widely read. Another excellent contribution to this number is Mr. A. B. Ward's article of "Hospital Life," It is written in a mos graphic manner, and is pleasant through out. The illustrations, too, are very good

Haytien Revolution Feared. The Secretary of State has been informed y the United States consul at Port au Prince, Hayti, that fears are entertained of mother revolutionary outbreak on that shother revolutionary outbreak on that island. The report was of such a character that it was decided advisable to send a naval vessel to the island for the protection of the lives of American citizens there, and a tele-gram was sent to Rear Admiral Luce, com-manding the north Atlantic squadron, now anchored off Port Royal, S. C., to dispatch one of the vessels of his squadron on that mission.

Under the Pines. Among their green-clad hosts I stand,
A willing captive in the land,
Like yonder bird of flight sublime—
The swallow from some trople clime—
I from the frozen north, the bird
From where the southern palms are stirred—
Both of us travelers on our different lines,
The bird above, and I beneath the pines.

I listen to each well known sound
Once more—the music echoing round—
The woodpecker's clarion, clear and strong.
Like trumpet in the battle throng—
The red bird's flute, the wren's sweet lay,
The swamp thrush call at close of day—
Just as in other times sgain I hear
The feathered minstrels singing in the air.

As in some temple vast and grand,
With shaded aisles on every hand,
The singers in each gallery
Responsive chant their melody,
While stately pines uphold the dome
Of heaven above—God's glorious home—
And louder than the mighty thunder's roll,
The still, small voice speaks to my listenin
soul.

The memory comes beneath the pines—Somewhere, methinks, I've seen the lines Some poet sang—the spring returns, But not for me its glory burns; And as I view the bursting life of tree and flower with beauty rife, Some chords within are trembling sad and low As if for me the music would not flow.

In by-gone days in this dear place We looked on many a smiling face; But though the springtime comes again, For some we loved we look in vain— Gone like the songs we used to sing, Vanished like dreams we cannot bring To mind, though 'neath the sobbling pin call. The echoes fondly answer; that is all.

But see the swallow in his flight A speck almost beyond my sight—
And still, though vanished from my view,
I hear his call from out the blue,
Till in my heart he stirs the cry—
O for a wing to soar on high!
Sure He who gives the wandering bird its
ness.

Will some day bring me to His own dear rest. J. H. CUTIMERT. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGE ments of Ladles' Fair and Bazar for benefit of building fund of Stansbury Lodge, No. 34, F. A. A. M., dealire parties to whom season theats have been intrusted for sale to make returns therefor on or before JUNE 1, in order that the horse, harness, and buggy may be disposed of,

my10.31.27.30-4t F. G. ALEXANDER,
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